(c) and (d) A few State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh have shown interest in the Scheme. As per the information received so far 17 Schemes have been received/sanctioned by HUDCO during 1992-93 to Rajasthan envisaging construction of 1219 beds, 927 W.C., 461 Bath and 286 Urinals. Out of this, 922 beds have been completed. 162 beds are under progress. The remaining beds, W.C., baths and Urinals have not yet been taken up for construction.

Further details of these 17 schemes are as follows:—

	(Rupees in lakhs)
Project Cost	642.65
Loan amount	57.04
Central subsidy sanctioned	230.69
Central subsidy released	29.65

People without housing in India

1194. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in India without adequate housing facilities; and

(b) what steps do Government contemplate to provide this essential requirement to all citizens?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) As per the projections made by the Working Group for the 9th Plan a total of 16.76 million units would have to be constructed in the urban areas during the 9th Plan period for covering housing shortage.

(b) The Government through the National Agenda for Governance have declared Housing for All as a priority area and has decided to focus on the housing needs of citizens in general and that of the poor and the deprived in particular. Towards this end, the Agenda sets a target of construction of additional 2 million houses (7 lakh in Urban areas and 13 lakh in Rural areas) every year. The target was proposed to be achieved by adopting a four-pronged strategy as follows:

(i) Providing finance at reasonable interest rates for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups housing through HUDCO, and other Housing Finance Institutions.

(ii) Propagating cost effective technology through the Building Centre movement and through the Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council & HUDCO.

(iii) Launching Training and Capacity Building programmes through the network of 632 sanctioned Building Centres to facilitate faster construction of housing through cost effective and appropriate technology.

(iv) Through legislative intervention and fiscal concessions which will facilitate housing activity including rental housing.

News-item regarding recasting of Urban Employment Schemes

1195. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news-item appeared in the Times of India dated 23rd November, 1999 with the caption ""Move to recast urban employment scheme" quoting him that urban employment schemes drawn for poverty alleviation have not produced result, is correct; and

(b) if so, what is the number of such beneficiaries since 1991, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched with effect from 01.12.97 by the Government, on all India basis, for the benefit of Urban poor. On the basis of the reports received from the States/UTs regarding difficulties experienced by them in the implementation of the SJSRY, it has been decided to review the existing guidelines. For this purpose, a Core Group under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UEPA) has been constituted with the representatives of the Planning Commission and of some State Governments.

(b) SJSRY commenced from 1.12.97. Statement showing the number of beneficiaries under the SJSRY (since inception) upto 07.02.2000 is enclosed.